THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Correspondence of The Tribane Paris, Thursday, May 22, 1851.

The World's Fair occupies much space in the French newspapers. Their eleverest correspondents are in London triking notes, which are here printed. Probably, in New-York, you would like to know what is said of our contributors to The Pair, The subject is a sore one to Americans here—a very sore one. The French wils make themselves merry at the magnificent nature of the American compart ment, and the homely nature of our contributions. Jules Jania, a dippant writer, who, like a great many other dippant writers, has a wide reputation—rea-ders himself particularly gay at our national cost.— Seeing that certain divisions of the American com-partment are labeled for certain States, and have nothing in them, he naturally concludes that those States only produce vaidness, and beside, he comes to the conclusion that the chief productions of the Union are wigs, hats, dagoerceotypes and brooms. I endeavored to dissuade the manufacturers and me chanics of America from having anything to do with the Fair, but as my suggestions were unsupported, we went headlong into it, and are now disgraced. Since the starveling, puritanic, pioneer show which America makes at the Exhibition has been observed and commented on, American character has fallen in Europe. It were utterly impossible to convey to Europe our Democratic Institutions and our pioneer wants which give a natural beauty and force to our productions in America, which they lose, when conveyed abroad: beside our heaviest machinery candidates and beauty and conveyed abroad: not or has not been sent, so even in the matter of labor-saving means, our forte, we do not compete at all in the Exhibition with the English. Our national policy has always been conducted on the idea that we are an agricultural and not a manufacturing people. Our puritanic traditions and habits have been pie. Our puncaine tasses extremely adverse to the cultivation of Art as the base of what is noble and beautiful in mechanical works, our highest aim has been, not to create our selves but to peddle the goodsof England and France, and what we have manufactured has been in spite of our National want of policy and the frightful waste of mind and muscle which comes of our premature scattering over a surface equal to all Europe, and with just one tenth of her population; and yet with these impediments—these defeats buckled an our backs, we rush to the world's arena, to contest in Industry with England and France. We have lost position by the show which we make at the Fair, and at the vulgar retail arrangements of the things, from which Art has been exhibited as rigorously as if they had been working for a Quaker meeting-louse. In many views our contributions are unfortunate. What is purely American is so much identified with our history, customs and climate, that it cannot be well transplanted to Europe, what is the same as European manufactures is common-place in Europe, or is inferior; and the want of a high divine Artistic spirit, is felt in our productions, because our mechanics are extremely adverse to the cultivation of Art as the is felt in our productions, because our mechanics are left without rudder or compass in floating on the sea of fancy—in other words they have no schools of Art and Design to teach them to avoid what is low, mean

and Design to teach them to avoid what is low, mean and vie in taste.

We had a name to lose. Our census facts, our steamers, the wealthy Americans abroad, our rising literature, and our literature risen; the California marvels; the attention given in every foreign newspaper to our concerns in the columns devoted weekly to us; the imitations by France of our form of government; the constant allusion to us in Parliament and in public meetings, the vast tide of immigration, these all elevated America above the grade of a national beginner. Our rank had become positive, great expectations were formed of us in anticipation of the World's Fair, and they are disappointed. I speak by the card, what I hear daily said, and read daily on them.

There is but one way of redeeming our lost character. Instead of building steamers to fetch English and French goods, let a million of dollars be invested in each of our principal cities to build a great School of Art and Design, where all the children of the public schools, all the apprentice boys and girls, and all the adult mechanics, can learn how to design and color and model; and so having learned can put vulgarity and provincialism behind them, and can reach the classic, the beautiful, the noble, the heroic in expression. A French lad of tax years of age knows more of Art, as applicable to mechanics and manufactures, than an American adult mechanics and is a living principle.

Our foreign policy is shaped by a set of under-edu-

at all in America. We have not Art enough to make it a living principle.

Our foreign policy is shaped by a set of under-educated men, who in Paris would be considered very provincial. These men pass for "great" in America, and they are really small. Their ideas of national greatness are in farmers living wide apart and knowing nothing of Genica, of Greece or Italy, and giving many days' labor for a few days of that of France or England. Up to the time that these blind leaders are set aside, and a Protective policy elevates us above the character of second-rate manufacturers and dealers, we shall miserably fail in any attempt to compete with the experienced, elaborate, high artistic workmen of France.

As I am not writing from London, I do not feel at liberty to enlarge upon the texts which the World's Fair affords. But I beg Americans to remember that Art is essential in Europe to a nation's industrial character, and that a mere "business-like show," such as The Tomes says we make, does not correspond with our pretensions in Commerce or diplo-

such as The Thiese says to make the confidence of diplomacy. Mr. Webster's letter has now less force in Europe, than before it was seen that we do not compete, in London, with England in the solid, or France in the beautiful. We may felicitate ourselves upon in the beamful. We may felicitate ourselves upon our commerce, but shopkeeping is not the chief end of man. It does not carry the soul to the Infinite, or place a man in the presence of God. It did not inspire Shakspere of Raphael, it has not resolved the nauper's problem, or realized the sermon on the Mount. The shopkeeping, the magnificent advertising in the New-York papers, the merchant-prince prides and vanities, are so much detracted from ladustry and Genus, which might produce, not traffic, did the inspirations of Economy fully belong to us. He that fashions a thing now is looked down on in society as a mechanic, he that hawks it about is esteemed as a merchant. It is precisely because this brutal inheritance of the past has not been extirpated under Democracy—because Speculation, a modification of chivalric robbery, is more esteemed and better paid for than absolute work—that our young men leave the higher for the lower function, and the deficiency of our industrial and artistic progress may be precisely measured by the extent of this hereditary lie.

Inc.

In the so-called profound speeches of Congress we shall not find truth. It is in the higher atterances of Æsthetical genius: in the Reform which severs the new frem the old, which would protect our young industry from European monopoly, claiming the privilege of debauching us by intermediate avarice, called Commerce.

A REVISION

Of the Constitution is the staple text of French urnalism.

Editor and Legislator are the same personage here.

He who can write for the daily press can make the

Editor and Legislator are the same personage here. He who can write for the daily press can make the laws.

Great, therefore, is the company of Editors here. This is the free attitude for the writer. For, what a pily it is to waste ideas on inspiration or slow means, where there are no town meetings—no stump speakings. The means of reaching the public heart and head, is the pen.

Acting on this principle, Guizot and his friends are acting (not under their signatures) as names fathering their lucubrations, for the Assemblee Nationale. Their main argument to bring back the Bourbons is derived from the history of Louis XVI., giving multitudinous chapters and dates, to show that that monarch was ready for gradual reform—which, they say, was thurst aside by the commons assuming all the power.

Girardin meets such arguments by little counterfoibles, as follows: The King, Louis XVI., wishing to know what was written then by the new lights, ordered a certain publisher to supply him with all that came from the press. His gentleman in-waiting, finding it out, quiedly sent the bookseller to the Bastile. That was the way the King was allowed to become acquainted with the views of reformers and the requirements for reform.

Such incidents as this are as rigidly excluded from Legitimate prints, as a dissertation on those twin less, Habeas Corpus, and Trial by Jurvin England, or

the requirements for reform.

Such incidents as this are as rigidly excluded from Legitimate prints, as a dissertation on those twin hes, Habeas Corpus, and Trial by Jury in England, or political questions, by Sir H. Bulwer, in one of his dinner speeches.

The Constitutional is out for the abrogation of Restitution Suffrage law. The precise relations of the Editor with the Elysen are not clear. Louis Napoleon may be very sublime, but it is difficult to find out at what he would be draving. A law not a year old against the suffrage is now required to be repealed by his right-hand man of vesterday. Whatever riless may be affoat, now that Dr. Veron, Editor of the Constitutional, is not on his former terms with the President, the result, I think, will be shown that he does act with the Presidential concurrence, and that L. N. Bonaparte wishes the universal suffrage to elect him under a revised Constitution. It must be a clear case that requires so many works to obscure it, but for verboseness the present French discussion on that subject may challenge comparison with the liberation of German smoke-mongers.

The clubs of the Deputies have been busily at work. The following is the substance of a speech by the Legitimist orator, Berryer, at one of these meetings—With regard to the question of adjournment, he found it incomprehensible. The question was foreibly and from necessity introduced by the Constitution, by the state of the public mind, and by the sufferince, the universal sufferince, the universal sufferince, the universal sufferince, and it is not provided by the Constitution, by the state of the public mind, and by the sufferince, the universal sufferince, and it is not provided by the Constitution, by the state of the public mind, and by the sufferince, the universal sufferince the angle of the country over one wished for a change, and in such a situation the party

With regard to the question of aljournment, he found it incomprehensible. The question was forebly and from necessity introduced by the Constitution, by the state of the public mind, and by the sufferines, the unsers of the public mind, and by the sufferines, the unsers and the desires of the country, every one casiness and the desires of the country, every one which was the depository of the only principle, the which was the depository of the only principle, the country, "We can now do nothing for a claime, and the country, "We can now do nothing for a claime, and the country, "We can now do nothing for a claime, and the country, "We can now do nothing for the country, "We can now do nothing for the country, "We can now do nothing for the saving of the country with the country, the saving of the country with the country with the country with the

vision is delayed. I do not deceive myself as to the public mind, but who as there who does not witness numerous returns to our principle! They will multiply when the country shall see the monarchy such as it is, directed as it is of the prejudices of innorance and the calumnies of parties—the aliannee of tradition and wise and prodent reforms," &c. &c.

The academic generalizations of M. Berryer will give a complete dea of any and every royalest speeh, for the last three years. Coming to the noist M. Berryer pleased his auditors by declaring for no advarament and for a total revision of the Constitution.—
"From the day" says the Caion, "the line of conduct of the legitums! Right on the question of Revision is definitely and clearly trace lout—all intermediate and bastard resolutions, all expedients, all middle terms,

opposed.
Thus stand the two parties—forcely irreconcileable, over the palpitating body of France.
—Grardin again calls on Changarnier to answer the charge of his (Changarnier's) having offered to Ledru-Rollin, when Minister of the Interior of the Provisional Government, to invade England and revolutionize it with 12,000 men. Vainly is the call made.

made.

A letter from Madrid states that in order to conciliate the Church of Rome, one Bishop with a salary of 160,000 reals, several Bishops with salaries of half that amount, beside a host of inferior priests, must necessarily augment the budget. but yet priests, must necessarily augment the budget, but yet these appointments are to be maile. These mous swindlings are good cause for any revolution. There were some priestly stories respecting the Ropabicans in Rome—that they defrauded the revenue. Two lawyers, Massani and Daie, also appointed by the Pope to look into the matter, report, to the honor of the illustrious Mazzini, the following, which I commend to the notice of American diplomacy, which called his Government fantastic. "We believed that we should be entering a labyrinth on examining the expenditures of the first six months of 1849, but, to say the truth, we have found nothing at variance with the regulations, nor anything savoring of arbitrary conduct."

—George Sand has produced a drama called Moli-

Trary conduct."

—George Sand has produced a drama called Molicere. She is a very clever woman, but is neither a dramatist nor a novelist. She cannot make a character live and breathe. She has nice artistic tastes, and particular notions about woman, that are not current in America. Molicre, one of the most illustrions names in history, was a strolling player. Incidents connected with his life, including his introduction to the Prince de Conde, and his sorrow at the infidelities of his beloved wife.

infidelities of his beloved wife.

—The veteran Auber has produced an opera based The veteran Auber has produced an opera based on a pairry plot not really worth analyzing. Alboni saves the piece. Since The Huguenois in 1838 was produced at the Grand Opera, no excellent opera as regards dramatic situations has been produced there, the Prophet hardly forming an exception. Subjects for plots would seem to be exhausted, even under the fecund pens of Scribe and his colaborators. What, then, is to become of operatic music [1] No situations that are great—no music can be so.

The name of Madame Roland—which is now a myth, so to speak—is mentioned in the papers—her chateau having been robbed—her daughter living there.

chateau having been roubed—her daugater living there.
—Six individuals, who made one another's acquaintance at the Bebtors' Frison, lately set up in Paris a swindling commission-house, issuing pompous circulars, and giving pretended bills of exchange on men of straw for consignments. For these they actually received large quantities of merchanize, which were disposed of as soon as acquired. One of the six last year established between florieaux and Tours a service of tilburies for going extra fast, to accommodate speculators on the bourse. As every journal one picks up has a variety of such transactions, it proves how excellent the system of religion, family and property is.

journal one picks up has a variety of such transactions, it proves how excellent the system of religion, family and property is.

—I read recently in an American paper, several advertisements of fortune-tellers. These vermin are dealt with by the law here. An old woman named Guatier, k oking the sorceress, has been condemned to two years imprisonment and to fines, for obtaining what is called "a success of the heart" for a young girl. Her means were a glass of water, cards, sound apples, black-pins. The apples were pinched to try the soundness of the young man's heart. It pieces of 5 frances each and a gold piec were dropped into a vessel. This the girl was to put into a drawer, masses were to be said and the passionate love of the young man promised. As the desidiration did not come, the old woman was tried; all the sooner as the putting the money in the vessel was sham. On the trial, however, the maden avowed her continued belief in the charm. As this is the nature of the human head, reformers must have patience. The greater the nonsense the more implicit the belief.

—The latest accounts received from Warsaw, state that on the 9th, Count Neselrode had arrived at that capital. It is positively stated that the Emperor of Austria will go to Warsaw, to be present at the interview between the Czar and the Kins of Prussia. The news from Rome recites assassinations and orders for universal disarmament on the part of the citizens. Thus we stand. Priesteraft and Progress face to face—who shail doubt the triumpli of the later.

W. If F.

face-who shall doubt the triumph of the latter

Mistake Cerrected. BROOKLYN, Saturday, May 31.

To the Editor of The Tribune :

I wish to correct a mistake in Mr. Greeley's letter, No. 7, where he writes about "The Buildings" of London. He states that "among the materials most extensively used is a fine white marble of a peculiarly soft, creamy appearance, which looks admirably until blackened by smoke and time. Regent-st. and several of the aristocratic quarters west ef it, are in good part built of this marble; but one of the finest, freshest specimens of it is St. George's Hospital, Piecadilly. Str. I am a practical marble and stone cutter. I have not left London yet twelve months, and have worked in that city ten years out of the last thriteen. I do assure you there years out of the last infried. I do assure you there is not in all London one hospital, church, house, or any other building, built of marble. I never saw there marble used externally, except in the "Arch" in front of Buckingham Palace. Had Mr. Greeley written Mid, colored and painted a "creamy appearance," he would have been near the mark. The pearance," he would have been near the mark. The walls, externally, are plastered with what is called "Compo" there—that is, inferior Roman cement, mixed with a double quantity of coarse sand and water. That is what they make their marble fronts of. It is nearly black when used, when finished, they color or pamt it. If they color their fronts, they have to renew them every year to keep them decent. Those that are painted keep up appearances longer; beside, paint preserves the mind from the effect of the frost, which I have seen pull it down ere it had been up a month. I do not question the designs of the buildings, but the materials are not to be compared with the first-rate stores of Broadway. I hope Mr. Greeiey will not be deceived by the "Cockneys" as much as he has been by the external part of the buildings in London. ourt of the buildings in London.
Yours, respectfully.
STONE-CUTTER.

MR. GODWIN'S VALA IN SWEDISH.—This nobly appropriate tribute to JENNY LIND has been translated into the Swedish language. One of the journals of that country announces the translation in terms of just appreciation as fol-

"Our excellent Lind is showered over in America with the California gold, but no tribute given her can equal in worth the exquisite gem which is here cast at her feet by this most imaginative author "

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., must be a place after the heart of the Slave-catchers, since all stray negroes from the opposite side of the river are there caught 'with alacrity,' even before the claimant makes his appearance. The Register, published in that place, states that three peaceable men were thus arrested very recently on suspicion that they had been guilty of preferring freedom to slavery. Illinois is usually reckoned a Free State, but occurrences like this would seem to indicate that she is on the other side of the lime.

Powder MILL EXPLOSION AT BARRE. On Tuesday last, the powder mill of Samuel M. Hobbs, in Barre, was blown up. There was but one individual in the mill at the time, an Irishmun named Thomas Doyle, who was carried some eacht rods, and sheckingly mangled. There is no chance of saving his life. There were about 20 kers of powder in the mill, besides what was in the cylinder. This is the fourth time this mill has been blown up, within a period of six years. period of six years.

MASSACRE OF AMERICAN SEAMEN .- The New Fedford Mercury states that a letter received from Captain Henry Brightman, dated at Manifa, gives an account of the massacre of Captain Luce, together with five of the crew of ship Boy, of Warren, R. L. at one of the Caroline Islands. The Mercury expresses the hope that this outrage will receive the immediate attention of the government, and that proper measures will be taken to chartise these savages.

Notice to Navigators-Wrecks-Vessels in Port at Havana-Trade and Industry-Fishing in American Waters-Commercial, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune Havasa, Thursday, May 29, 1851.

The schooner Forrest King, Capt. Willon, arrived from New-York on the 27th inst., (17 and at request of the Captain, I extract from is log-book, the following incident, which he thinks

or which, Capt. W. thinks, it has been mis-

un bark Macedonia, Capt Loring, we

in the gale of the 37th from the east. With make officially the effects of the captain and men were saved from the wreck. In an attempt to get out the stores they were defeated, as it was impossible to keep a boat alongside the bark in the surf.

The trial of Mr. Madan still drags on with but listle prospect of a speedy close, and the Clentuegos prisoners have not yet been transported to Spain.

At the Tacon Theater, a few evenings since, a benefit was announced: for the families of those who fell in defense of Cardenas. —but the authence was thin, owing to the season, not the lack of loyalty of the people—so that the benefit was an expense to the proportetor.

The suspicion that obtains force, by every arrival-

we have in port one hundred vessels, of which twenty-five are American.

Constwise freights have improved, and may be fairly stated at \$2 a box for Sugars. India do at \$8, and thids of Molasses at \$3.75, outports.

Charles Tyng, agent for the underwriters, will probably advise the immediate sale of the bark Macedonia as she lies, as the safeat way of securing anything for their account.

She was partially loaded when stranded, and endured in hour and tharty minutes striking upon the beach, with a heavy sea breaking over her side, before she gave evidence of leaking. As ever. 9, v. 9.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 31.

The bark Caroline C. Dow, Blanchard, of Boston, has been much more seriously injured than was anticipated, by foucking on the Banks on her recent voyage out, and her repairs will be covered by the nice little sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars. Her keel has to be replaced and the hull re-

cautked and coppered.

The bark Mas elongs, Loring, of Searsport, report

The bark Mee clongs. Loring, of Searsport, reported in my just as driven ashore from her moorings at Canast, had taken on beard at the time 200 hids of meliasses, which broke up in her hold. A schooner left last evening with Capi. L. to bring up the crew, and such of her sails, rigging, tackle, anchors and furniture, as could be saved.

The arrival of eight American vessels on the 20th, has produced no effect upon freights.

In relation to trade, and in association with the midistry of the country, it is some satisfaction to give the acvice that the monepoly of this merket for the sale of live fish, has been abolished, and "Dim Pando" will have to depend entirely upon his fiddle and Opera-house for a living being the leader of musical taste, with power to buy the critics. He will get on without catering for the few thousands who have been able to pay exerbitantly for his services—while

The objection to fishing in American water, upon the Florida Banks, was obviated by the procurance of American and Spanish papers for the Smacks, and two captains—one to represent the American and the other the Spanish character of his vessels. This fraud has continued since 1833 or '34, and has been managed with great counting by Don Pancho, and not a tew Americans gave their labor and influence in its behalf, in order to obtain the crumb-share, from the rich mans' table—of the "gananca," while all the public functionaries of the United States, on the coast of Florida, whose duties would require them to prevent the libeit traffic have been aware of its constant pursuit—knowing the parties and the vessels so

ment for the ensuing week, but not materially affect prices, unless the number in a few days should be ma-terially augmented.

Exchange remains as last advices—Sugar at same rates, and speculators in Muscovados, for your markets, begin to feel the reaction upon their pockets, which do not ring so clearly of the precious metals as was anticipated.

Yours, q. v. o.

NEW MEXICO.

The Census-Political Matters-Navajo Expedition-Indian Relations - Treaty with the Apaches-White's Child.

Correspondence of The Tribe SANTA FE. N. M., Thursday, May 1.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune: The recent ceasus, taken by order of the Governor. shows a disparity of some five thousand names in the Report of the U. S. Marshal.

The population of the several counties is exhibited

| | Bernaltilo | |
|-------|------------|-------------|
| | | |
| 7,563 | Socorro | 5,067 |
| | 7,761 | 563 Socorro |

This includes the Pueblas, but none of the nomadi

The ratio of representation for the Council is 4,384,

and for the House of Representatives, 2,172.

Gov. Calhous has issued his Proclamation ordering the Territorial election, which is to take place in the course of a few weeks; and the Legislature is to be convened as soon after as practicable. The session of this body is looked forward to with deep in-

remedy for the evils which have been accumulating during a four years' military administration.

Capt. A. W. Reynolds, of the Army, and Major Weightman, late Senator elect, are the only candidates yet announced for the office of Delegate to Congress. Another Richmond, however, will be in the held, it is confidently expected, before the close of the

There is no such thing as a Whig or Opposition or There is no such thing as a Whig or Opposition or-ganization in New-Mexico; and none is likely to be effected for a cycle of the next half dozen years. It is difficult to make the kumbres understand the differ-ence, in political architecture, between a Buffalo-Platform, and any other sort of a platform, and those citizens of the Territory, who were born beneath the stars, permit their personal animostities and private schemes to prevent their cooperating in a common cause. When, however, a centrality is brought about, and warring factions are consolidated into resolidate

cause. When, however, a centrality is brought about, and warring factions are consolidated into regularly systematized parties, New-Mexico is destined to be Whig, as sure as the fing of our Union continues to float over the Plaza of Santa Fe.

The lith of May is the period fixed for starting on the long-talked-of Navajo expedition. It is the purpose of the Commander, Col. Mexico. to establish posts; and, this accommisshed, the campaign will probably end, and depredations in the Rio Abojo, and eisewhere, be rife as usual—unless the presence of the soldiers should have the novel effect of overawing the natives.

There can be never a doubt in the minds of those who keene, as to the true policy of our Government.

There can be never a doubt in the minds of those who knew, as to the true policy of our Government towards the miserable savages that surround us, and who are a curse to themselves and their civilized bethren. In mercy to Mexicans and Indians, the military force ought to be increased sufficiently for vigorous operations, and then fortifying themselves, first in the heart of the Navajo, and afterwards in the Icarille country, they should radiane in small bands, and make the war one of extermination. There is one better plan—more in accordance with the genus of our American Institutions, and the spirit of the Nineteenth Century. It would be better for our Government to force civilization upon these blood-thristy Islams thes, to whom it is folly to suppose it can ever be rendered attractive until they have been eccreed into the initiatory mysteries of what they do not desire, because they cannot now congretical. congrehend.
On the 2d of April the Governor consummated a

trating, in considerable numbers; in the vicinity of San Miguel, for the avowed purpose of burning crockery, but their movements are regarded with

rockery; but their habitants of the adjacent count enspicion by the inhabitants of the adjacent count energies it likely they will retire, until they have all energy of structures.

Recent intelligence confirms the supposition, that the child of White-for which has been felt such great and general sympathy, has been made the victor of the condition of the condition.

m of the cruelty of its captors, Neville Stear.

OREGON.

Oregon-Its First Settlement-Land Bill-Mouth of the Columbia-Shoal Water and Baker's Bay-Fisheries, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune
Mouth of the Columbia, O. T. April 18.

The settlement of Oregon, in its com-

nencement, has been peculiar. The first emigrants from the United States, after a traverse of two thousand miles through a desert and hostile country-at ter hardships and perils almost incre-lible the interior of Oregon, and there, in its fertile prairies, commenced their settlement. But little, at that time, was known of its coast . its rivers and harbors had not been explored, and the only means of communication with the States was that afforded by trappers, traders and other emigrants. They were inerally expatriated. The United States held no jurisdiction over the country. Great Britain, equally with the United States, claimed the territory; but

s yet but partially explored. There are here, withindependent inducements for enterprise, and
reat resources of wealth, but a fortune cannot be
coured here in a slay, nor without patient and perseering industry. Let not the emigrant be deceivedtregon is not a land naturally flowing with milk and
oney, nor is it in the least exempt from the trials
and privations incident to every new country, and in
difficulties incident to every new country, and
it with it in to modified will prove injurious to its
est interests. Its climaters genial, its soil good, and
is position, for a new country, almost unprecedentdity advantageous.

entrance into Shoal-Water Bay is situated

tion.

As Shoal-Water widens towards the South and East, it approaches within about five miles of Baker's Bay. Nature, by capes or soughs, has nearly constructed a cami uniting the two Bays. The portuge now, does not exceed three-hundred yards. In a few years the two bays will be united into one, by Canal communication, and Shoal-Water Bay, with its wealth in oyster and other fisheries, will be easy of access to the Columbia and its wide-spread valley. Thempook bount, situated at the castern extremity

they francates, whithouser to make the month of the company of experienced fishermen would find mouth of the Columbia an alvantageous sitton, and would receive a rich compensation for righter, but all who engrate to Oceson may extro find a new and wild country, and to amass the first and the country are necessary. About its

pect to find a new and wild country, and to amass wealth labor and industry are necessary. About sixty miles up the coast from Shoal-Water Bay the Chahales River enters the Parine through Grey's Harbor, or Chahales Bay. There is a settement on this river sixty mines from its month. The valley of the river is said to be fettlie and exceedingly pleasand, but at present is difficult of access. Within a few months a settlement has been commenced at its mouth-and ere the season is closed it is expected a road will be constructed from the Chahales settlement to the mouth of the Columbia.

A great quantity of rain has failen during the past Winter. Occasionally, for a few days, the weather has been fair, the sun warm and the air delightful but for the most part, day after day, and week after week, it has been rain, rain, though nothing which the New-Yorker would denominate cold.

The discovery of gold in the Kiamath country, in the southern part of the Territory, is producing and will continue to produce a deleterious effect on the condition of the country. The announcement that gold had been obtained in large quantities on the Kiamath and Rogue river, entired from all classes a large proportion of the population. Towns were deserted, and the farmer abandoned his occupation, and the tide from Oregon met a larger tile from California, and the gold region of Oregon, as far as discovered, is now swarming with people, hundreds of whom are destitute, and with their utmost exertions, undergoing day by day lardships which are almost incredible, are barely able to keep themselves, with all they can do, from actual starvation. A few are fortunate, but with the multitude it is hopeless, destand incredible, are barely able to keep themselves, with all they can do, from actual starvation. A few are fortunate, but with the multifude it is hopeless, despairing misery. The story of wretchedness and pinching want which have fallen on the thousands who have sought and are seeking wealth in the gold regions of the Pacific, is yet to be told. Gold is found—it glitters—it attracts—but misery and despair predominate. It is supposed that but little more than half the products will be produced in Oregon this season that would have been had not gold been discovered within her borders. The real and certain is deserted for that which satisfieth not, and at best discovered within her borders. The real and certain is deserted for that which satisfieth not, and at best is only an imaginary good. Labor can make Oregon beautiful, a land overflowing with "good things"—gold of itself never can. The evil may destroy itself, and the discovery of go. in California may teach man the knowledge of windom.

The emigration to Oregon the season will doubtless be great from the States, and the numbers that will pour in from the gold mines will be still greater.

Provisions will be scarce, labor may be high, but

will pour in from the gold mines will be still greater. Provisions will be scarce, labor may be high, but few will be able to find employment, and want and suffering must be the result. The crops in California will fall, because there has been little rain, there will be little comparatively raised in Oregon for want of cultivators—the mines have swallowed up all. The Land bill in its present form is another evil, with which Oregon has to contend. It might have been so framed as to have been productive of good, as it is, its effects will be otherwise, not that it gives too much land to the settlers, but that it binds too much on the back to one man for too long a time. A man, to make his tille good, must reside upon his in gives too much tand to the settiers, but that it omins too much on the back of one man for too long a time. A man, to make his title good, must reside upon his section or half-section, and cultivate it for four consecutive years; he must keep it for his own use and cultivation. The evils resulting from the Oregon Land-ball, if its provisions are fully carried into operation, will be—a population too sparse for secal and educational purposes—a large part of the most fertile portions of the territory will, for years, remain uncultivated, and of cas to no one—it prevents the growth and prosperity of villages and communities—at operates against public improvements—it promotes sinshness, and lays the foundation of encless lawsurs, and an unprecedented Land Monopoly. The remorely is to give to gas hactual scatter in the Territory, up to the period during which grawts are made, a land-title to one without provise. Such an activities a land-title to ence without provise. Such an activities have a tember y to harmonive reservey, as it will enable the owner of a section or half-section, to gather his friends and those to whom he feels attracted around him, and furnish them with the foundation of

IN The Oragrestate in Boston was sold Wernesday for 664,60%

The Government agents become speculators, and are swayed in their reports and representations by selfish interests, or are bought by town proprietors these things cannot continue long.

BALTIMORE.

The New Constitution Adopted Row among the Locos about the Penlientiary-Horrible Accident-Browned-Fatally Barned-Outrage. Baltimone, June 5-P. M.

The great question of Reform is at length settled—the people have triumphed, and the office holders and cliques totally defeated. The majority holders and chapes totally defeated. The majority in favor of the new Constitution has astonished the most sanguine of its triends. It was a hard fought battle, and the opponents of Republican progress deserve credit for their unwavering and unfluching efforts to defeat it, if any credit can be gained in such a cause. More than a soore of promise a politicians have sealed their pehilical fales by their suicidal ourse in opposing that which they had urged in bygone years—reform. I may perchance, give a list of the doomed ones before long. It is one of the greatest trumphs ever uchieved by the friends of the pehiliar rights in Maryland. The noble stand taken by the Sao in favor of the Constitution has redousded immeasurably to its credit and popularity, for to

dation also, notwithstanding it turned a tremendous and fearful summerset in principles to advocate it.

Quite a row has occurred at the Marviand Penitentiary, caused by the appointment of Mr. W. H. Jenkins to the Wardenship, by Gov. Lowe. Two of the principal Directors, Col. Win. H. H. Turner and Wm. M. Starr, Esq., have resigned in consequence, and others will follow suit. Mr. Jenkins is alleged to be totally incompetent for the post, which is one of much importance. Gov. Lowe, it is known, utimits, and has told Mr. Jenkins that he is not suited, and that nothing but his determination to have the post, and "nothing eise," obtained in for him. A church influence forced the Governoy to appoint him, but as it is altogether at Loco quarre 1st is not pecu-

A young girl named Priscilla Page, upset a spirit lamp on her dress, in Old Town, last night, and was so hadly burned that she will not survive. Charles H. Smith, a colored School Teacher, whist passing along Hanover-street last evening, whist passing along Hanover-street last evening, was so bally beaten by some unknown rowdies that he is not expected to live. He has been insensible

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland as a Summer Resort-Spirit Rappings-Summer Travel-Railroads-Turkish Costume-License Question. Correspondence of the Tribune

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 3. Messes. Editors: Do any of your city caders, as they plod Broadway or Wall-street, begin to past for breath and cry, "Oh, for a lodge in some vest wilderness?" To such a word of advice comfort is sacrificed to fashion, and common sense is at a discount, and with a few changes of raiment the fewer the better) in an India rubber carpet bag, set your faces toward Cleveland, and after a few days' sojourn in this most beautiful of cities, we will days' sojourn in this most beautiful of cities, we will said you on cour way rejourned to the pure water and days' sejourn in this most beautiful of cities, we will send you on your way rejouing to the pure water and bracing art of Lake Supernor, where you may eatch and eat speckled trout by day, and sleep most comfortly under a blanket at hight.

From this point we have two lines of boats, each leaving weekly, safe and stanch steamers, commanded by experienced captains.

Our city is not a little moved just now by "spirit rappings." Mr. Burr and "my brother Heman" were here a few weeks since, having been moved by a holy zeal for the cause of truth, to explain to us at a

holy zeal for the cause of truth, to explain to us at a shifting a head the modus operands of these strange manifestations. So the one preached and the other cracked his toes, and with his foot in a large bell toiled it most sonorously under a table, and turning to the audience, (as though they expected us to believe them.) said "That's the way it is done."

That the Burrs are somewhat of a humbug, and the dimes, not phianthropy, the moving power, is generally conceded. That they have explained "spirit rappings" few believe. Their tricks could be detected by the merest child, and prove (if they are the true explanation) that some of the wisest and best men in our country are either fools or knayes. That the sounds are entirely unlike the genuine is attested to by hundreds, who have heard both, and for all the Burrs have said or done, we have yet to or all the Burrs have said or done, we have yet to

Misses Fex, and some of our most distinguished citizens, who have called upon her, state that the manifestations are startling and mysterious. For one, without any intelligent convictions, as yet, upon the subject, I am willing to see, and hear, and weigh the evidence both for and against.

Summer travel has fairly set in, and our railroads are doing a large business. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati is drawing nearly all the passenger travel from the South and since the completion of the Eric Road lands passengers in your city from of the Eric Road lands passengers in your city from Cincinnati in about thirty-six hours The Pittsburgh, opened to Ravenna, thirty-eight

The Pittsburgh, opened to Ravenna, thirty-eight miles, is disappointing even its warmest friends. In ten weeks it has carried 13,263 passengers and received \$7,000 for freight. The past week its passengers have numbered 1,631. The grading upon the whole road is nearly all completed, eight miles of track had south of Ravenna, and going forward at the rate of half a mile a day.

The Lake Shore Road is also progressing finely under the government of the "Western Railroad Ring," Alfred Kelley, and will be in operation within the present year, from this place to the Peansylvania inte, and thence to Erie sometime during the next. The citizens of Medina County, south of us, are also moving for a toad to connect with the C. C. and C. Road at Bevea, distant from Medina seventeen miles. Without doubt it will be made.

The Turkish female costume has made its appearance in our streets, and is the subject of varied criticism. Prudes shudder, fashion sneers, boors laugh, and many admire. I had never expected to live long enough to behold the advent of so sensible a fashion, and much question now whether it will become general. It promises too much for health and comfort,

and much question now whether it will become gen-eral. It promises too much for health and comfort, and too great an exemption from Doctor's bills, ever to become fashionable with the brainless fon, with whom wasp-like waists and twenty-pound skirts are a condition precedent to admission into genteel so-

Ciety.

We hope to send you on the 17th a good account from the Reserve upon the License question. We hope, but tremble for the result. If the rest of the State does half as well as Northern Onio, our shouts of victory shall reach your ears.

BUCKEYE.

Senatorial Election ... [OFFICIAL.] Concl. OSWEGO. Ants-Concl.
Moses P. Hatch. 4 957 Charles Stebbins 1,632 Alenzo Johnson Thomas Smith ... Benj. N. Huntington Joseph Halsted ... John Sanford Joseph B. Williams... Josiah B. Williams. Caleb Lyon. RICHMOND. Moses P. Hatch... DELAWARE. 1,171 Solney Tuttle. 1,858
SULLIVAN 68 James C. Curtis 1,214 Hulsted Sweet, . Joseph Halited COLUMBIA.
2500 John Snyder 3274
FRANKLIN COUNTY
Benjamin Helmes 6500 Human A Dart. 774 LEWIS COUNTY .- The Canal member of

Assembly elected on the 27th, in Lewis county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Lyon, is Dean S. Howard, formerly a representative of that county in the Assembly. Mr. Howard belongs to the Opposition, as also the opposing condidate, Mrs. Haker, but was supported irrespective of party, by friends of the Canal bill. His majority is not yet ascertained, but probably is in the neighborhood of that obtained by Mr. Lyon, for the Senate, in

The ship Georgia, Capt. Brodie, cleared at Savannah on the 21st uff. for Liverpool, with the following volveble carro 2,336 bales unland, and 453 do. Sea Island Cotton. Total, 2,789 bales, we shing 1,171,556 pounds, and valued at \$132,511 32.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Induence in favor of Buchanan-French Claims in Californin-Appointments, Washington, Friday, June 6. It is reported here that powerful Southern

nfluence is term, brought to bear upon the Pennsyl, and a Convention to make the nomination of Mr inchinan. It is stated that the French Government are about

to bring a claim of three millions for goods come cated at San rancesco by Col. Collier for non-com

plance with revenue laws.

Mr. Irving, nephew of the author, is Superintendent of Census, ad interin.

N. W. Adams of your City, has received an appointment in the Treesury.

CITY ITEMS.

ROCK BLASTING .- Messes. Editors : About a week since, two gentlemen residing in Twen-ty-ninth-st, waited on Mayor Kingsland and represented to him that their families and neighbors were expected to imminent danger from the careless blast-ing of rocks in that variety. They exhibited, and left with His Honor, fragments which had been thrown on their premises, heavy enough to kill an ox or an elephant, falling, not on distant or unfrequented parts, but at their very doors, where members of the family pass and repass every ten minutes of the day. The Mayor noted the facts and promised to give the matter his immediate attention, stace which we have heard nothing concerning it. Meanwhile, the blasting has gone on under the superintendence of an ignorant and reckiess man, who pays no heed to the fears and the cautions of those whose lives are endangered. On Monday last, fragments of rock weighing 10 pounds, were thrown a distance of several hundred feet, and fell on the sidewalk of the fifth honse, scattering smaller pieces over all the intervening space. The iron rating in front of the house of E. J. Porter, Esq. was struck by a large mass and broken like a piecestem. The wrought from support of his court, viril gate, nearly a cubic inch sold, was much bent by the violence of the blow. This is the only passage of ingress and egress of the house. The writer of this note epassed the quarry on Welnesday afternoon, and seeing the men at work support of no danger. He had not reached the limits of the shower of rocks on Monday before he was startled give the matter his immediate attention, since which

in all directions over the street and sidewalks, fragments large chough to kill any one whom they might. No alarm was given to passengers to wan them of the danger. Two men were struck by pieces which happened to be too small to infliet injury.

The writer knows that the owners of the quarry have been advised agon and again of these or similar facts. He has himself given a civil caultion to the conductor of the blasting, that it was dangerous to human life, and received for answer, that he "knew it, but it could not be helped." This is the point to which he desires to direct the attention of the City authorities.—Can it be "helped," or not! Has the Mayor any authority, or if he has none, has he any datas, as the chief officer of the City, in these premises?

It cannot be considered disrespectful to His Honor, to start this inquiry, since, to say nothing of the private intercession of citizens, he must have become informed of all the material facts of the case, by the numerous complaints which have been published for numerous complaints which have been published for many weeks past in our daily papers. As a public officer he has no right to be ignorant of a matter that is so notorious. He does not deserve the respect of those whose lives are at continual hazard through his indifference or mefficiency. He cannot blame them for asking whether the executive power of his office extends beyond the old women's applestands, and the omnibus drivers, who go too fast one day and too slow the next, and some empty boxes on the sidewalk, and other matters of equally trifing importance. It is easy to be great, on small things like these, but such greatness is no credit to any man. There are real and serious grievances which are much and often complained of by respectable citizens, and this dangerous rock-blasting is one of and this dangerous rock-blasting is one of

that no provision whatever is made to prevent the rocks from flying in all directions. A few heavy timbers, strongly roped together, and land over the blast would answer every purpose. The charge of powder should be moderate at the same time. One or two hours of attention by His Honor, in the same energetic manner in which he overthrew the old womens' applestands, would correct this evil. q.

LARCENY.-Thos. Keenan altas Williams and James Boyle were on Thursday arrested on a charge of stealing 27 cravats, valued at \$23, from the store of Stone & Greason, corner of John and Wilham-sts. They were held for examination.

Superior Court SPECIAL TERM Friday, June 5

Superior Court. Special Term. Friday, June 6. Before Judge Sandford.

Smith Coddington and Mary I. his wife against James Watson Webb. On the order to show cause why Mr. W. should not hand over to a Receiver, under oath before a referee, all the letters or notes be received from Mr. N. P. Willis (under a request of the father of Mrs. C.) which were written to Mr. Willis by Mr. C. (them Miss Imman) before her marnage, already referred to. Neither Mr. Webb not Counsel on his behalf appearing, an order was made, on motion of Mr. Horace F. Clark, counsel for plaintiffs, that Mr. Webb hand over the letters he received, as aforesaid, from Mr. Willis, and all copies or parts thereof, under oath, to Mr. Andrew Warner, receiver, and that ex-Judge Vanderpoel be appointed referee in relation to said oaths and examination, no persons except the parties or their attornies or counsel to except the parties or their attornies or counsel to open or read said letters or copies, &c.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY Close of the Summer Business-Valuable Donations-Historical Memoranda.

The last Summer Session of the Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening-Rev. Dr. DEWITT in the Chair. The Librarian, Mr. Moore, was requested to act as Secretary, in the absence o.

Mr. BEERMAN read a letter from Peter A. Browne, Esq., dated Philadelphia, May I, acknowledging his election as a corresponding Member of the Society, and stating that he has been for the last three years engaged in examining the pile of all animals, and particularly of Man, under the microscope, and believes that he has discovered some facts in relation to the hair of the ancient people who once inhabited this continent, in comparison with that of the present

to the hair of the ancient people who once inhabited this continent, in comparison with that of the present Indians, that will go far to show whether they were the same. Mr. Browne signifies his willingness to attend a meeting of the Society and explain his views, if desired. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The usual report of the Finances was made by the Treasurer, and the Libraryan announced the additions and donations to the Library during the month. From Mr. Folsom, the American Charge at the Hague, the Society has received a MS copy of a Historical Sketch of the Dutch Colony of Nieuw Nederland, written by a Leyden scholar, of a Dutch family, but born at London. He is now a resident of Leyden, and the printed edition of his Dissertation (as his production is termed at the University,) being exhausted, he has made a manuscript copy for the purpose of this presentation. Mr. Folsom also transmitted copies of Lambrechtsen's History, with an Eloge on the author, of which Mr. F. obtained a few copies that remained at Middleburg, in the Province of Zeland, where it was published under the suspices of a learned Society, of which Lambrechtsen was President. He died in 1823.

Mr. Mooan stated, in reading this letter, that a portion of the material for the History here alluded to, was furnished to Lambrechtsen by the New-York Historical Society as early as 1816.

Among the donations of the month is a work entitled "Letters to serve as an introduction to the Primitive History of the Civilized Nations of North America," by the Abbe Don E. Carlos Brasseur de Bourbourg. The copy for the Library is presented by the author, through Samuel L. M. Barlow, Esq. of this city. The work contains a large amount of interesting information relative to the origin and history of the Azlees, and is a valuable contribution to the Historical interature of North America. It is printed in French and Spanish, and bears a Mexican imprint.

the Azters, and is a valuable contribution to the Historical literature of North America. It is printed in French and Spanish, and bears a Mexican imprint. A copy of the "Narrative of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca," translated into English by Buckingham Smith, Eeq., was presented to the society by George W. Riggs, jr., of Washington, by whom a private edition has been printed. Mr. Riggs states that the work has never before appeared in English, and the original edition in Spanish, (published at Valladolid in 1555) has now become so rare that few collections on this side of the Atlantic contain a copy. Mr.

in 1525) has now become so rare that few collections on this side of the Atlantic contain a copy. Mr. Moore, however, stated that there was an Italian translation in Remusio, from which an English version was afterward given in Purchas' "Pligrims," published in 1625. The work of de Vaca is a Narrative of the Expedition of Narraez to Florida in 1525. A complete file of the Origin Free Press, the first paper published in Origin Collegio City, from April to December, 1846, was presented by the Editor, Mr. Geo. L. Curry, through Geo. Gibbs, Esg., former Librarian of the Society. This paper was printed on a wooden press of home invention, and with a feed of French type. The type was deficient in the letters h, to and v., which were severally constructions. feet of French type. The type was deficient in the letters h, we and y, which were severally constructed out of b, m and x. The Fred Press was discontinued on the "breaking-out" of the mines, and has

intest on the "breaking-out" of the mines, and has not since been revived.

A number of new members were elected and others nominated for election.

Mr. John Jay offered a resolution in relation to the action of the Society on the Building-Pund, which were laid on the table, and will probably be acted upon at a subsequent meeting. Some discussion arose on the questions brought forward by Mr. Jay, in the missi of which the President, Gov Bradish, intered the room and assumed the chair, and the regular subject of the evening was then taken up; being a paper by Rev. Enward Roursson, D.D. on